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THE YOUNG CRUSADERS: THE COMPANY OF YOUNG CANADIANS
A Bibliography

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THE YOUNG CRUSADERS: THE COMPANY OF YOUNG CANADIANS

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

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This bibliography is arranged in three sections. An introduction to the history of the Company of Young Canadians is followed by a compilation of periodical literature, government publications and monographs concerned with the Company of Young Canadians. The final section entitled "Significant Dates in the Life of the Company of Young Canadians" is designed primarily to provide a brief chronological outline of the important events which affected the Company of Young Canadians.

INTRODUCTION

The Company of Young Canadians Act (assented to July 11, 1966) established a corporation to be known as The Company of Young Canadians, in English, and as La Compagnie des Jeunes Canadiens, in French. This corporation was to consist of the Council of the Company and persons who are volunteer members of the Company. The Company is not an agent of the federal government and its Executive Director and officers and staff are not part of the federal public

service. The Company is defined as a charitable organization in Canada. It operates on a budget provided and approved by the federal government. Though the Company of Young Canadians (C.Y.C.) is funded by the federal government and must report to Parliament through the Secretary of State, it has freedom and independence in planning and executing its programs.

The purposes of the C.Y.C. as originally stated are "to support, encourage and develop programs for social, economic and community development in Canada or abroad through voluntary service." The overseas program was dropped from the C.Y.C. platform in 1968 due to lack of funds. The task of the volunteer members of the Company is to act as catalysts or "social animators" to assist communities to define their problems and to draw up a plan of action. Volunteers seek to build a democratic community that will enable people to handle their own problems. The whole program of the C.Y.C. is based on the individual's participation in the decision making process.

To achieve its goals, the Company was given the power, in consultation where required or advisable with the federal, provincial or other interested governmental authorities or agencies, to engage in community development work in urban and rural areas in Canada. The C.Y.C. is concerned with many educational programs, helping young people inside and outside the schools, vocational training programs, recreation

programs, public health programs, teaching home economics to the underprivileged, basically helping those who are not sure how to help themselves.

The original organizational structure of the Company was very permissive. Administrative procedures were abandoned in favour of what were thought to be more democratic procedures. The unorthodox way in which the general operations of C.Y.C. were handled caused some controversy. As well, the very nature of the C.Y.C. caused some excitement. The C.Y.C. was looking for action - community action - and often this action was directed at the government - federal, provincial or municipal. A spirit of hope had surrounded the founding of the C.Y.C. Its volunteer workers were labelled the "young crusaders" and they saw themselves as social reformers. It was a big job. They were expected to cure all the social ills plaguing the whole of Canadian society. The Company volunteers did identify social inequalities and contradictions. However some of their actions were deemed to be too controversial. Some members of the Company were involved in public demonstrations. They tended to be an outspoken and earnest group. Several C.Y.C. workers were arrested. The Company of Young Canadians began to be labelled marxist, communist-oriented and subversive. A cry for a Royal Commission inquiry into the affairs of the Company was heard. In October 1969 a parliamentary committee was established to investigate the C.Y.C.

The committee recommended that an amendment to the Act establishing the Company of Young Canadians be approved. The amendment to the Company of Young Canadians Act passed by parliament brought the Company under stricter government control. The Company is still active but it has a low key approach. The Company still only reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State and is otherwise independent. However, the government is now the sole authority for appointing members of the Council governing the Company. It has about 144 volunteers now working on various projects in Canada.

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Adelman, H. "Decade of Protest; Coroner's Report," Canadian Forum 49, February 1970, pp. 258-260.

This article discusses the end of three radical organizations created in the 1960's - the Canadian Union of Students, Rochdale and the Company of Young Canadians.

Baetz, R. C. "Propose C.Y.C. Planning Conference: Digest of Memorandum," Canadian Labour 10, November 1965, p. 36.

An article by the Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council expressing a few comments and making a few suggestions to the Company of Young Canadians.

C.Y.C. Review. 1 no. 1 - 1 no. 2, October 1968 - February 1969. Ottawa: Information Service, Company of Young Canadians. 2 nos.

A magazine begun by the Company of Young Canadians but only two issues were published.

Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. Standing Committee
on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.
 28th Parliament, 2nd Session; October 24, 1969 - June
 11, 1970. Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting
 the Company of Young Canadians. Nos. 1-16.

- No. 1 Friday, October 24, 1969, 18 p.
- No. 2 Tuesday, No. 4, 1969, 137 p. Witnesses: From
 the Council of the Company of Young Canadians:
 Mr. Jack Johnson, Chairman; Mr. Jean Roy, Vice-
 Chairman; also, Mr. Claude Vidal, Executive
 Director, Company of Young Canadians and Mr.
 William McWhinney, Interim Director - 1966.
- No. 3 Wednesday, November 5, 1969, 83 p. Witnesses:
 Mr. William McWhinney, Interim Director - 1966
 and Mr. Alan Clarke, former Executive Director
 of the Company of Young Canadians and also Mr.
 Claude Sheppard, Committee Counsel.
- No. 4 Thursday, November 6, 1969, 53 p. Witnesses:
 Mr. Douglas Ward, formerly Chairman of Provisional
 Council, Company of Young Canadians.
- No. 5 Friday, November 7, 1969, 45 p. Witnesses:
 From the Company of Young Canadians: Mr. Claude
 Vidal, Executive Director and Mr. Ian Hamilton,
 Director of Information.
- No. 6. Wednesday, November 12, 1969, 52 p. Witnesses:
 Mr. Charles Gale, Partner-in-Charge, Ottawa
 Office of Touche, Ross and Company, Auditors
 for the Company of Young Canadians and Mr. S.
 M. Wotherspoon, Q.C., Counsel to Touche, Ross
 and Company.
- No. 7 Thursday, November 13, 1969, 139 p. Witnesses:
 From the Company of Young Canadians: Mr. Claude
 Vidal, Executive Director; Mr. Ian Hamilton,
 Director of Information and Miss Maeve Hancey,
 Executive Assistant to Mr. Vidal.
- No. 8 Friday, November 14, 1969, 31 p. Witnesses:
 From the Company of Young Canadians: Mr. Claude
 Vidal, Executive Director; Mr. Ian Hamilton,
 Director of Information and Miss Maeve Hancey,
 Executive Assistant to Mr. Vidal.

- No. 9 Tuesday, November 18, 1969, 122 p. Witnesses:
From the Company of Young Canadians: Mr. Claude Vidal, Executive Director; Mr. Ian Hamilton, Director of Information and Mr. Pierre Renaud, Quebec Co-Ordinator.
- No. 10 Wednesday, November 19, 1969 (in camera) and Thursday, November 20, 1969, 209 p.
- No. 11 Monday, November 24, 1969, 31 p. Witness:
Mr. James Littleton, formerly of the Program Department of the Company of Young Canadians.
- No. 12 Tuesday, November 25, 1969, 196 p. Appearing:
The Honourable Gerard Pelletier, Secretary of State. Witnesses: Mr. Jim Lotz, Research Professor (Community Development) and Associate Director, Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, Saint Paul University, Ottawa; and Mr. Guy Beaugrand-Champagne, Société de Mathématiques appliquées, Montreal, Quebec.
- No. 13 Wednesday, November 26, 1969, 44 p. Witness:
Mr. Donald Hamilton, Executive Assistant to the Premier of Alberta.
- No. 14 Thursday, November 27, 1969, 126 p. Witness:
Mr. Donald Hamilton, Executive Assistant to the Premier of Alberta.
- No. 15 Friday, November 28, 1969, 55 p. Witnesses:
Mr. Lucien Saulnier, Chairman, Executive Committee, City of Montreal and Mr. Michel Côté, Chief City Attorney, City of Montreal.
- No. 16 Monday, December 1, 1969, Tuesday, December 2, 1969 and Wednesday, December 3, 1969, 15 p.
Includes the first report to the House.

Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.
28th Parliament, 2nd Session; October 24, 1969 - June 11, 1970. Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting Bill C-176, and Act to amend the Company of Young Canadians Act No. 18.

- No. 18 Friday, January 30 and Tuesday, February 10, 1970, 32 p. Includes the second report to the House.

Canada. Parliament. Senate. Special Committee on Poverty.
Briefs, Ottawa, October 1972.

Includes the brief submitted by the Company of Young
Canadians.

Cardinal, M. "Entre l'Ordre et le Chaos," (editorial),
Magazine Maclean 9, Aout, 1969, 9.

The function of C.Y.C. is to activate citizens and to
promote social change; it comes as no surprise that
traditional structures are sometimes upset.

Company of Young Canadians. Annual Report, 1968.

Company of Young Canadians. Annual Report, 1969.

Company of Young Canadians. Annual Report, March 31, 1972.

Company of Young Canadians. Annual Report, 1972/1973.

Company of Young Canadians. The Debates. Ottawa, 1967, 69 p.

"Excerpts from Hansard of the debate on Bill C-174,
the Act which established the Company of Young Canadians."

Company of Young Canadians. Leaflets, Folders, Etc. Ottawa,
1967.

Company of Young Canadians. Leaflets, Folders, Etc. Ottawa,
1971.

Company of Young Canadians. A Report by the Organizing
Committee of C.Y.C. to the Prime Minister of Canada,
1965. Ottawa, 1965.

Company of Young Canadians. Report on the Present Situation.
Ottawa, February 8, 1971.

"The Company of Young Canadians." Canadian Welfare 41, July/
August 1965, pp. 184-185.

The future of the Company of Young Canadians as seen
by the Prime Minister who created the Company - "one
of the most vibrant and exciting national institutions
we have ever had in Canada."

"The Company of Young Canadians." World Affairs 35, January
1970, 14 p.

Daly, Margaret. The Revolution Game: The Short, Unhappy Life of the Company of Young Canadians. Toronto: New Press, 1970, 242 p.

The author, a journalist, has relied on the information gleaned from her own reporting on particular C.Y.C. projects and from other interviews. Ms. Daly points out that the C.Y.C. was not established by a group of unrealistic radicals. It was however given an open-ended mandate to develop and promote social projects. Its workers were regarded as young crusaders. Ms. Daly's book, read with Ian Hamilton's The Children's Crusade provide a comprehensive history of the Company through its controversial years. Ms. Daly has not included a bibliography.

Reviewed in:

Canadian Forum 50, March 1971, pp. 416-419.

Canadian Public Administration 14, Fall 1971, pp. 481-482.

Dempson, P. "Faltering Footsteps Followed Flourish and Fanfare," Western Business and Industry 40, June 1966, 30 p.

Problems have delayed the ambitious plans of the C.Y.C., however the Company is in a position to do some worthwhile work, if it is given the proper direction.

Druska, K. "C.Y.C.," Canadian Forum 45, February 1966, pp. 242-244.

This article is sceptical about the role of C.Y.C. as a community organization.

Fairweather, G. "Youth and Responsibility," Canadian Business 42, January 1969, pp. 34, 39-40.

A comparison is drawn between C.U.S.O. (Canadian University Service Overseas) and the Company of Young Canadians. Both are service-oriented organizations but they have very different political histories.

"Good Will Won't Help the Underprivileged." (editorial), Maclean's Magazine 78, May 15, 1965, p. 4.

A radiation of good will will not close the gap between the privileged and the underprivileged.

Goodings, Stewart. "Constructive Dissent and the C.Y.C.,"
Canadian Forum 47, October 1967, pp. 160-162.

The Company of Young Canadians as an institution of protest, advocating social change is discussed.

Goodings, Stewart. "Poverty and the Company of Young Canadians," Canadian Labour 11, December 1966, pp. 22-24.

The role of C.Y.C., its aims and goals are discussed by its Acting Executive Director.

Guay, J. "La Compagnie des Jeunes Canadiens Irrite Tout le Monde, Mais C'est Son Rôle (Activities au Quebec)," Le Magazine Maclean 9, Aout 1969, pp. 17-19.

The C.Y.C. in Quebec has been labelled subversive, communist, etc. but maybe the volunteers are just doing their job?

Hamilton, Ian. The Children's Crusade; the Story of the Company of Young Canadians. Toronto: P. Martin Associates, 1970. 309 p.

This history of the C.Y.C. is written by one who worked for the C.Y.C. for two years. It gives an inside picture of the administration and the politics of the Company of Young Canadians. Read in conjunction with Margaret Daly's The Revolution Game, an understanding of the aims and impact of this social experiment can be approached. No bibliography is included.

Reviewed in:

Canadian Public Administration 14, Fall 1971, pp. 481-482.

Horst, A. "Gray-Flannel Image for Our Hippie Do-Gooders?" Maclean's Magazine 81, April 1968, 1.

A review of some of the accusations aimed at the C.Y.C. and the response of the C.Y.C. to some of the criticism.

Langdon, S. "Dal Brodhead and the Company He Keeps," Maclean's Magazine 84, November 1971, 6.

C.Y.C. revived is the theme of this article. In 1970, the C.Y.C. had only 82 volunteers, one year later, it has a new Executive Director, Dal Brodhead, and 240 volunteers.

Littleton, J. "Company of Young Canadians, the New Left and the Improved Plastic Mousetrap," Saturday Night 84, November 1969, pp. 31-33.

"Memo to C.Y.C. (by the Canadian Welfare Council)." Canadian Welfare 41, November/December 1965, 302.

Some advice directed to the C.Y.C. from the Canadian Welfare Council.

Recycle. 1-16, October 1973. Ottawa: Information Service, Company of Young Canadians.

Continued by This Month.

Robb, W. "The Company in the Water," Canadian Business 40, October 1967, pp. 11-12.

Despite much opposition and controversy, the C.Y.C. is alive though not well. The future looks dim. The C.Y.C. has failed to live up to the expectations of many of its supporters.

Ross, Alexander and Michael Valpy. "Kids We Pay to Rock the Boat," Maclean's Magazine 80, August 1967, pp. 26-27, 53-57.

The organization was originally envisioned as a nationwide service organization. The organization adopted "participatory democracy" as a stated aim and the volunteers as well as the originators of the Company, saw the young volunteers as catalysts of social change. The first training is described, as well as some specific projects.

"So the C.Y.C.'s Run by Hippies? It's OK with Us." (editorial), Maclean's Magazine 80, August 1967, 4.

An endorsement of the C.Y.C.

Strategies. Information Service Company of Young Canadians. Ottawa, April 1973.

Describes the different projects undertaken by C.Y.C. volunteers.

This Month. 1, January 1974-. Ottawa: Information Service, Company of Young Canadians.

Formerly Recycle.

"War on Poverty." Labour Gazette 65, September 1965, pp. 794-798.

The "war on poverty", an undefined term, involves the co-ordination of five programs - one of which is the C.Y.C.

Watkins, M. H. "C.Y.C.," Canadian Dimension 6, February/March 1970, pp. 5-6.

One of the few articles which cuts through the romantic idealism surrounding the creation of the C.Y.C. The C.Y.C. did make social contradictions and inequalities more visible and moved these problems into the political sphere. However "it remains for the 70's to develop institutions which will mobilize youth activism in such a way that what will be subverted is not their institutions but society itself."

"Why Activists are Anti-Peace Corps." Maclean's Magazine 78, November 1965, 41.

The Company of Young Canadians is viewed by radicals of the new left with cynicism, even though it is a government endorsement of the kind of work many have already been doing. They see the Company as an attempt to make the system work better rather than transforming it.

Williams, P. "Company of Not so Young Canadians," Maclean's Magazine 79, January 22, 1966, 1.

Some hesitations about the new Company are stated -
"can one government organization rap another in public?"

"Young Canadians in Better Company Soon." Financial Post 61, November 4, 1967, 12.

The C.Y.C. has a new outlook. It has turned from a crisis-oriented program to a long term planning group. Applications are flooding in from everywhere despite the controversial publicity.

Ziegler, C. "Go East, Young Man!" World Affairs 32, November 1966, 2.

An emotional view of the C.Y.C. with much youthful zeal added.

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY OF YOUNG CANADIANS

1965

April 5. The name, the Company of Young Canadians was first mentioned publicly in the Speech from the Throne.

An organizing Committee, under Dr. F. Leddy was established to make the Company of Young Canadians a working unit.

December. The guiding principles for the C.Y.C. were announced by Prime Minister Pearson.

1966

July 1. "Careful Start for Young Canadians," by George Macfarlane, an article appearing in The Globe and Mail, July 1, 1966 on p. 17, discussed the C.Y.C. project that is getting underway in Alert Bay.

"Mixup: The Big Goal is Missed," by Michael Valpy, The Globe and Mail, July 1, 1966, p. 17, reports on the Company of Young Canadians first training session at Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

July 11. Assent given to the Company of Young Canadians Act.

July 29. In the July 29, 1966 issue of The Globe and Mail, p. 3, Edmonton C.Y.C. members deny being recalled to Ottawa because they had become involved in Indian demonstrations in Edmonton. They were in Ottawa to attend a meeting.

1967

January 2. C.Y.C. volunteers are part of a demonstration against the war in Vietnam.

January 3. Allan Clarke, the Executive Director of the C.Y.C. said that company volunteers who led the demonstration against the war in Vietnam were acting as private citizens.

July 5. The C.Y.C. annual report is tabled in the House of Commons.

August 20. David Depoe, a member of the C.Y.C. is arrested during a demonstration in Yorkville, Toronto.

August 21. Allan Clarke, Executive Director of C.Y.C. defends Depoe.

August 24. The Montreal Gazette said that radical, some of them marxists and others possible communist oriented have infiltrated the C.Y.C.

August 24. Allan Clarke, Executive Director of C.Y.C. defends Lynn Curtis, the C.Y.C. volunteer accused of being a communist by the Montreal Gazette.

August 25. Opposition leader, John Diefenbaker told a press conference in Ottawa that the Company of Young Canadians should be investigated so that it does not become an agency for the propagation of communism or communist philosophy.

October 30. The federal government rejects a Company of Young Canadians' request for a one-third increase in its operating budget for the next fiscal year.

December 7. The budget of the Company of Young Canadians is reduced by twenty per cent.

1968

January 17. The Quebec branch of the C.Y.C. seeks more independence and would prefer to be called La Compagnie des Jeunes Quebecois while remaining within the general framework of the C.Y.C.

January 18. Alberta Premier E. C. Manning said the Company of Young Canadians is "a group of agitators and radicals which have nothing to add to Canada."

Premier Manning and Premier Thatcher of Saskatchewan strongly recommended that the C.Y.C. be withdrawn from their provinces.

Premier Weir of Manitoba said he had "strong reservations about the C.Y.C.'s value."

January 22. The Executive Director of C.Y.C., Allan Clarke invited the Prairie Premiers to visit field workers and see the real work the Company of Young Canadians.

May 6. Due to lack of funds, the C.Y.C. has had to postpone its plan to expand overseas this year.

May 15. The Executive Director of C.Y.C., Allan Clarke said, that because of budget cuts, all operations in Winnipeg will be eliminated and two of the four Toronto area projects will be cut back. Volunteers and staff members will either be relocated or asked to resign.

May 28. The Executive Director of the C.Y.C., Allan Clarke asked for the resignation of Martin Beliveau, the Company's Associate Director in Quebec.

- May 31. Mr. Beliveau's resignation causes controversy. Forty staff members and volunteers in Quebec threaten to resign unless Mr. Beliveau is reinstated. They also demand complete autonomy for the Québec branch of the C.Y.C.
- June 5. Allan Clarke resigns, forced by the Beliveau controversy, public opposition and budget cuts.
- June 19. Stewart Goodings, Assistant Director of the C.Y.C. was appointed Acting Director of the C.Y.C.
- July 12. Stewart Goodings, Acting Director of the C.Y.C. announced the closing of the Montreal regional office. The Montreal office was the last of the C.Y.C.'s five regional bureaus to be closed.
- August 22. The annual report of the Company of Young Canadians indicated that the C.Y.C. exceeded its budget in the fiscal year ending March 31.
- November 7. Claude Vidal is appointed Executive Director of the C.Y.C. He assumes office December 1.
- November 8. At a press conference, Stewart Goodings, the Acting Director of the C.Y.C. defended the C.Y.C.'s spending as revealed in the Company's annual report.

1969

- October 11. Mr. Lusien Saulnier, Chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Montreal linked the C.Y.C. with acts of violence and terrorism in Montreal and called for a Royal Commission inquiry.
- October 12. Secretary of State, Gérard Pelletier said in Halifax, a police investigation rather than a Royal Commission should be conducted into the affairs of the C.Y.C. He also stated that an investigation had begun 15 days before Lucien Saulnier asked for the Royal Commission.
- C.Y.C. volunteer, Bernard Montaigne said he was convicted, in 1964, of possession of dynamite and given a two year suspended sentence. He stated that he no longer believes in terrorism.
- October 19. Prime Minister Trudeau promised, that if any criminal element or partisan ideology were found in the C.Y.C. these elements would be removed from the organization.

October 22. In Ottawa, C.Y.C. officials stated that the company welcomes the opportunity "to confront our accusers before a parliamentary tribunal" and will co-operate fully.

October 24. A parliamentary committee will investigate the usefulness of the C.Y.C.

December 5. A report of the House of Commons concerning the C.Y.C. stated that chaotic conditions resulted from lack of administrative procedures and unconventional financial procedures.

December 17. The Company of Young Canadians is brought under close government control, in a bill passed by the Commons. A financial controller was established to watch over all the company's expenditures temporarily until March 31, 1970, to prevent any misuse of public funds.

December 19. Maxwell Mendelsohn was appointed to the post of financial controller to the C.Y.C.

December 19. Secretary of State, Gerard Pelletier introduced amendments to the C.Y.C. Act with the purpose of organizing the company.

1970

January 13. The parliamentary inquiry into the activities of the C.Y.C. has stimulated community and youth interest in the C.Y.C.

February 18. The bill to amend the Act establishing the Company of Young Canadians was passed unanimously on third reading and went to Senate. The bill will give the government sole authority to make appointments to the new council governing the company.

1971

August 26. The Report of the federal Committee on Youth submitted to the Secretary of State Gerard Pelletier recommended the disbanding of the C.Y.C. (this was not done).

1972

May 29. Former Liberal cabinet minister Paul Hellyer called for a Royal Commission into communist subversion in Canada. He added that the Royal Commission inquiry could show how alleged fronts, such as the Company of Young Canadians, are manipulated and used by marxists.

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